

# Glossary 2005



# Glossary

**Alcohol and Other Drug-Related Crash:** A crash in which the investigating officer cited a driver for “driving under the influence,” or coded a contributing factor of “driving under the influence,” “had been drinking,” or “under the influence of drugs.” Since breath test or blood test results may not always be used to determine a person’s alcohol and other drug content, these crashes may be underestimated.

**Alcohol and Other Drug-Related Fatal Crash:** A crash resulting in one or more deaths and in which the drug/alcohol test was positive (blood or breath test) for any driver, pedestrian, or bicyclist involved in the crash. Alcohol and other drug-related fatal crash information is obtained from the Fatal Analysis Reporting System (FARS) database.

**Crash Occupant:** A person who is involved in a crash, including motor vehicle occupants, motorcyclists, pedestrians and bicyclists.

**Contributing Factor:** The circumstances reported by the investigating officer surrounding a crash that contributed to the crash or the crash severity. Examples are “speed too fast,” “fatigue,” and “had been drinking.” A contributing factor is coded for each vehicle involved in the crash. The officer may record no contributing factor or up to two different contributing factors.

**Fatal Crash:** A motor vehicle crash on public roadways resulting in one or more deaths. The death must occur within 30 days of the crash.

**Injury Crash:** A crash in which one or more persons sustained a possible injury, probable injury or an incapacitating injury as recorded by the investigating officer.

**Motorcycle Crash:** A crash involving one or more motorcycles or mopeds.

**Out-of-State Driver:** A driver licensed from a state other than Utah who is involved in a crash. Some of these drivers may reside in the state of Utah, but have not yet applied for a Utah driver’s license.

**Property Damage Only Crash:** A crash in which no injury was recorded for any person involved in the crash by the investigating officer.

**Seatbelt Use:** Seatbelt use is reported for occupants in a passenger car, light truck, van or SUV. Occupants are coded as wearing a seatbelt if they reported using a shoulder/lap belt, lap belt or a child safety seat at the scene of the crash (for the purpose of this report, occupants using only a shoulder strap were reported as being unbelted). In the majority of cases, seatbelt use is self-reported by the crash occupant. It is possible that crash occupants may report using a seatbelt, when they did not use one, in order to avoid a citation or fine. Thus, the seatbelt use rate may be inflated. In the case of fatal or severe injury crashes, the officer will determine the seatbelt use.

**Speed-Related Crash:** A crash where the investigating officer cites one or more drivers for “speeding,” or codes a contributing factor of “speed too fast.”

**Teenage Driver:** A driver aged 15 to 19 years.

**Teenage-Driver Crash:** A crash involving a driver aged 15 to 19 years.

**Vehicle Miles Traveled:** The number of miles traveled in a year for a given area. This is calculated by the Utah Department of Transportation.